

are also noticed. The progress of mining work in the Bisbee Quadrangle from about 1873 to 1899 is given as having been productive of about 380,113,851 pounds of "black" (crude) copper.

The lucid and scientific descriptions of local features, facts, and conditions render this volume a valuable adjunct to mining literature, and its value is enhanced by a somewhat sanguine but quite cautious treatment of the probabilities of good pyrites being found at certain localities and levels in neighbouring rock-formations.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 22nd, 1904.—J. E. Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'The Tertiary Fossils of Somaliland, as represented in the British Museum (Natural Museum).' By Richard Bullen Newton, Esq., F.G.S.

Since the publication, in 1900, of Prof. Gregory's paper, founded on specimens in the Natural History Museum, mostly collected and presented by Mrs. Lort Phillips, the National Collection has been enriched by further series of fossils: the Donaldson-Smith Collection, and one presented by Major R. G. Edwards Leckie. The new material is, generally speaking, better preserved than that previously dealt with. The large *Lucinidæ* and specimens of *Campanile* (previously considered as *Nerinea*) are very typical of Eocene rocks generally, and they agree with the foraminifera in the Somaliland Limestones in supporting the reference of these rocks to this period. The matrices of these limestones correspond with those surrounding the corals described by Prof. Gregory as belonging to the Uradu and Dobar Limestones. Two limestones seem to be represented in the collections—an upper, massive and cherty, often coloured reddish-brown externally; and a lower, of less cherty character and lighter colour. The limestones appear to be capable of correlation with those of the south-eastern corner of Arabia, as well as with those of Sind and Cutch; they can also be traced in connection with the Eocene areas of Egypt and other regions of North Africa, through Europe to the Paris Basin, and so to the Bracklesham Beds of England. The new collections contain some older fossils, but they are not considered in the present paper.

A review of the literature of the subject is given, and the Author then proceeds to the description of species of gasteropods, lamelli-branches, echinoids, and corals. Six new species are described and named, and sixteen species or varieties described but not named. An account of the foraminiferal structures of the limestones follows, and the paper closes with a list of the known Tertiary fossils from Somaliland.